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(71) Applicant  
**Philip Meshberg**  
**2500 South Ocean Boulevard, Palm Beach,  
Florida 33480, United States of America**

(72) Inventor  
**Philip Meshberg**

(74) Agent and/or Address for Service  
**Boult Wade & Tennant**  
**27 Furnival Street, London, EC4A 1PC**  
**United Kingdom**

**(54) Metering valve assembly for pressurised container**

(57) A drainage tank assembly for a metered dispenser which includes a metering tank (16) secured within a mounting cup (2), the mounting cup (2) adapted to be secured to a container. The drainage tank (22) includes a sealing portion (29) which seals the interior of drainage tank (22) from the mounting cup (2) to prevent both corrosion of the mounting cup and contamination of the product dispensed. The drainage tank (22) further includes radially extending ribs (32) which extend from an interior surface of the drainage tank (22) toward an outside surface of the metering tank (16) to limit axial displacement of a band seal (20) mounted on the outside surface of the metering tank (16). Band seal (20) overlies orifices (18) in metering tank (16) and acts as a non-return seal in pressure filling of the container via axial passage (9), radial bore (8) and tank (16).

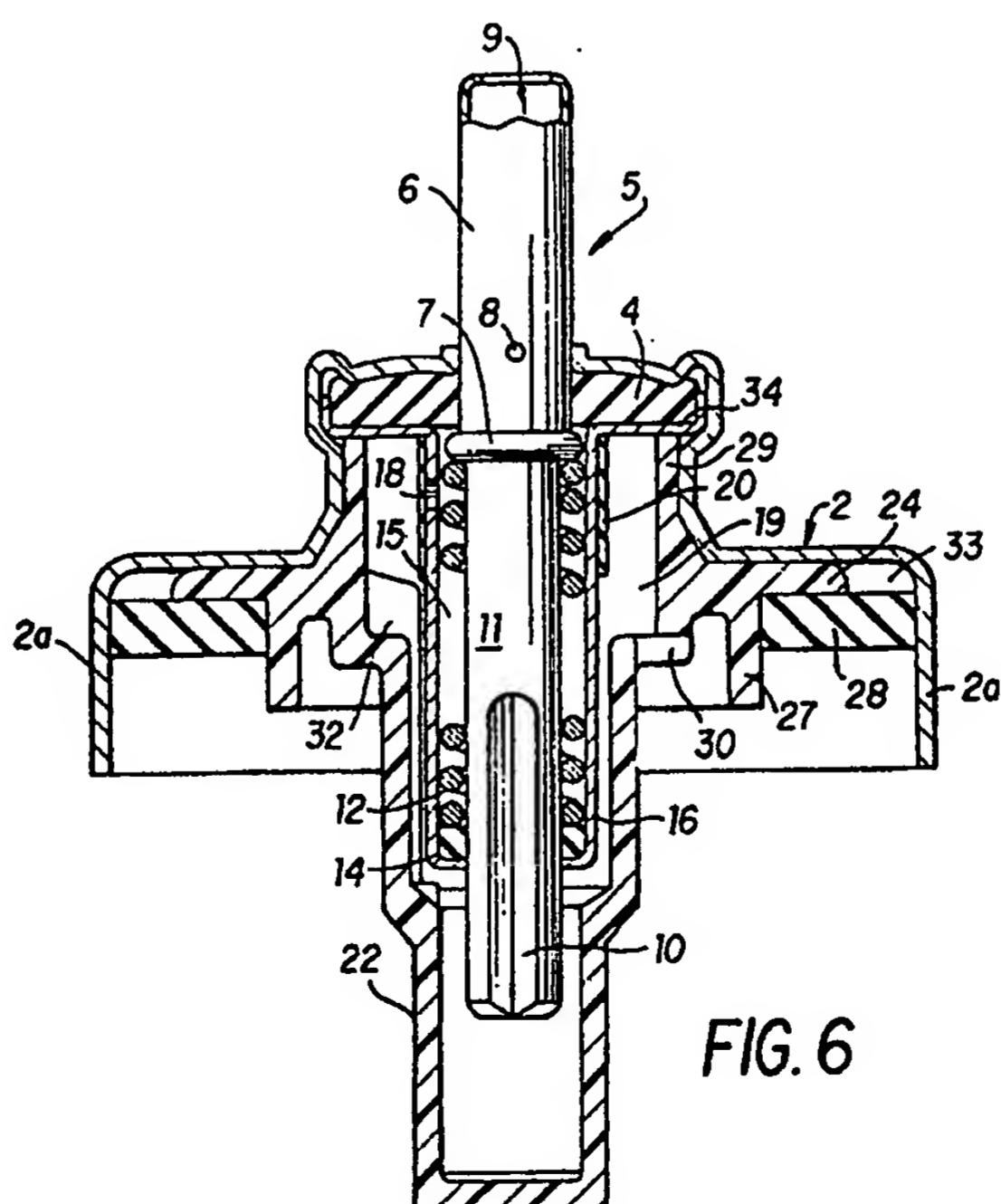


FIG. 6

At least one drawing originally filed was informal and the print reproduced here is taken from a later filed formal copy.

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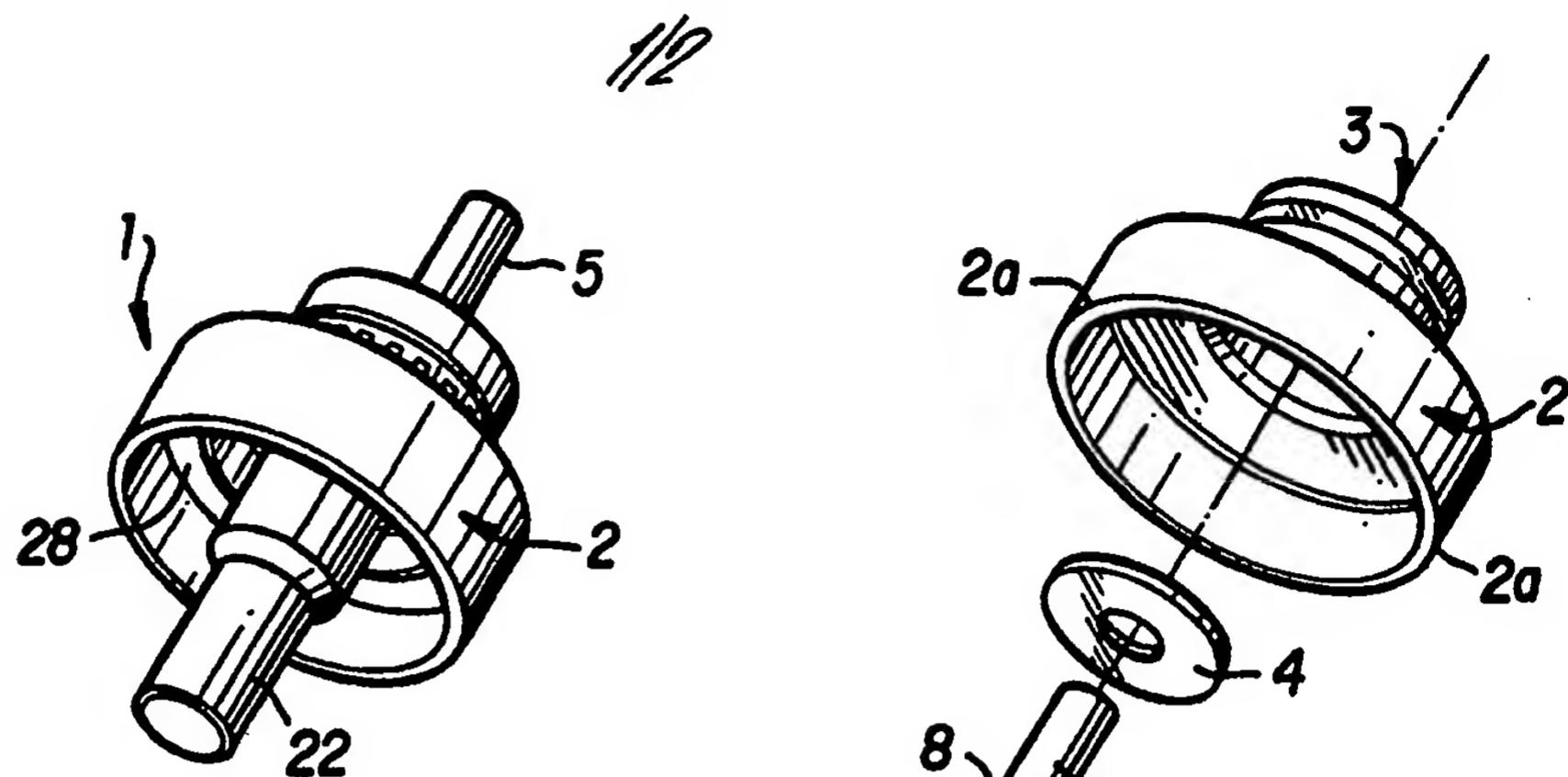


FIG. 1

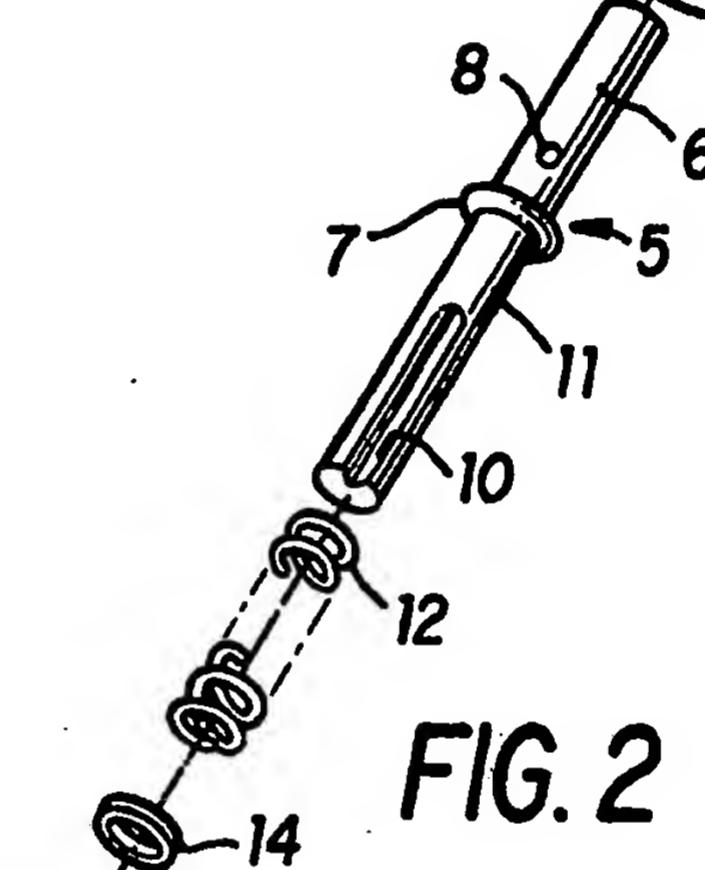
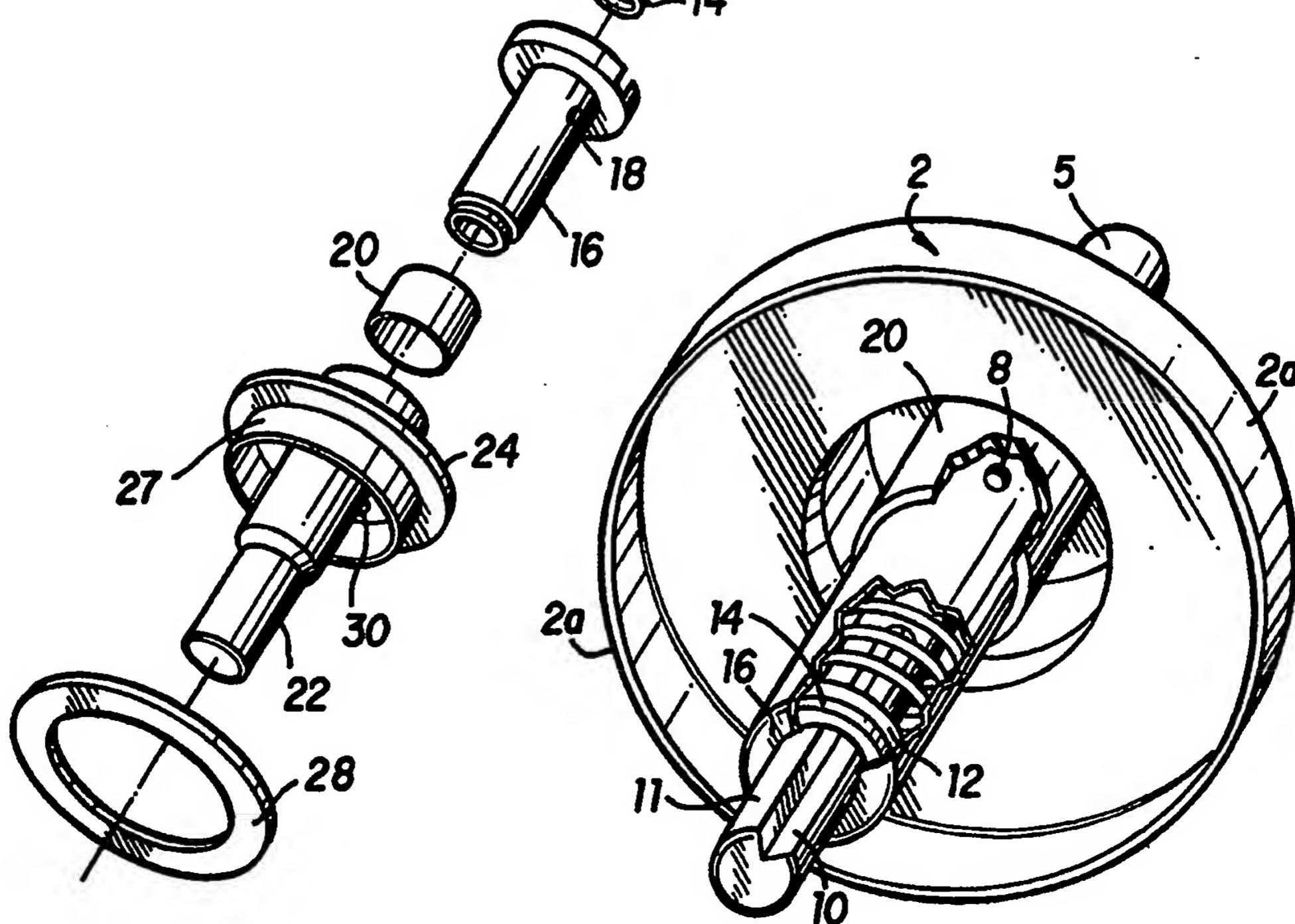


FIG. 2



**FIG. 3**

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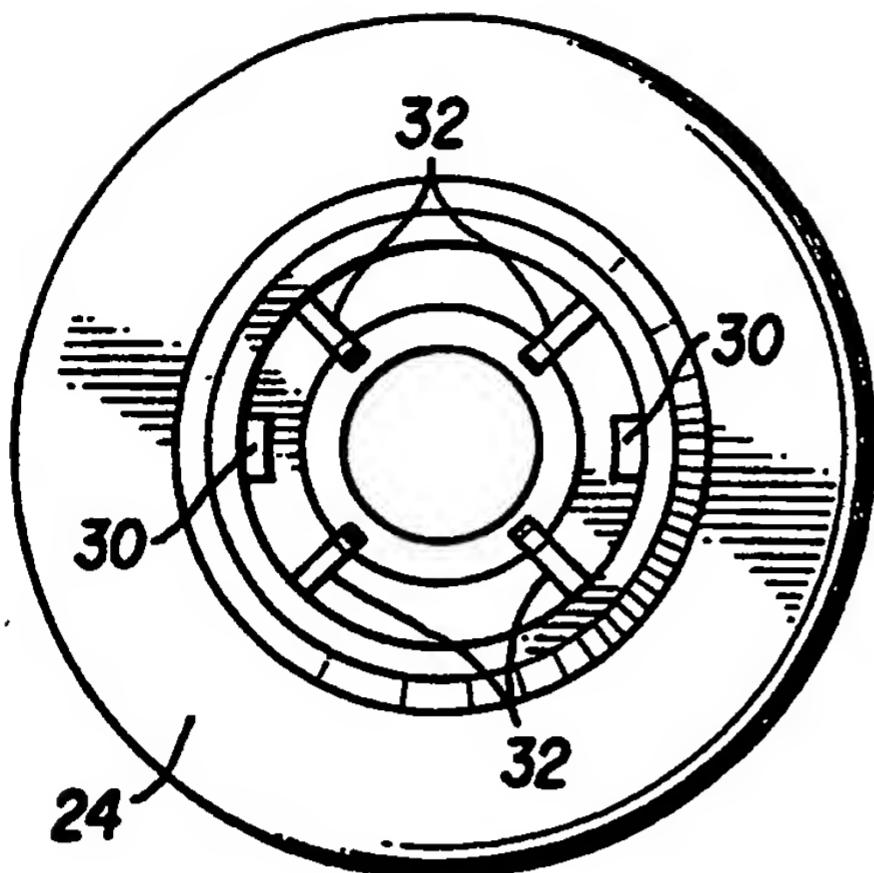


FIG. 4

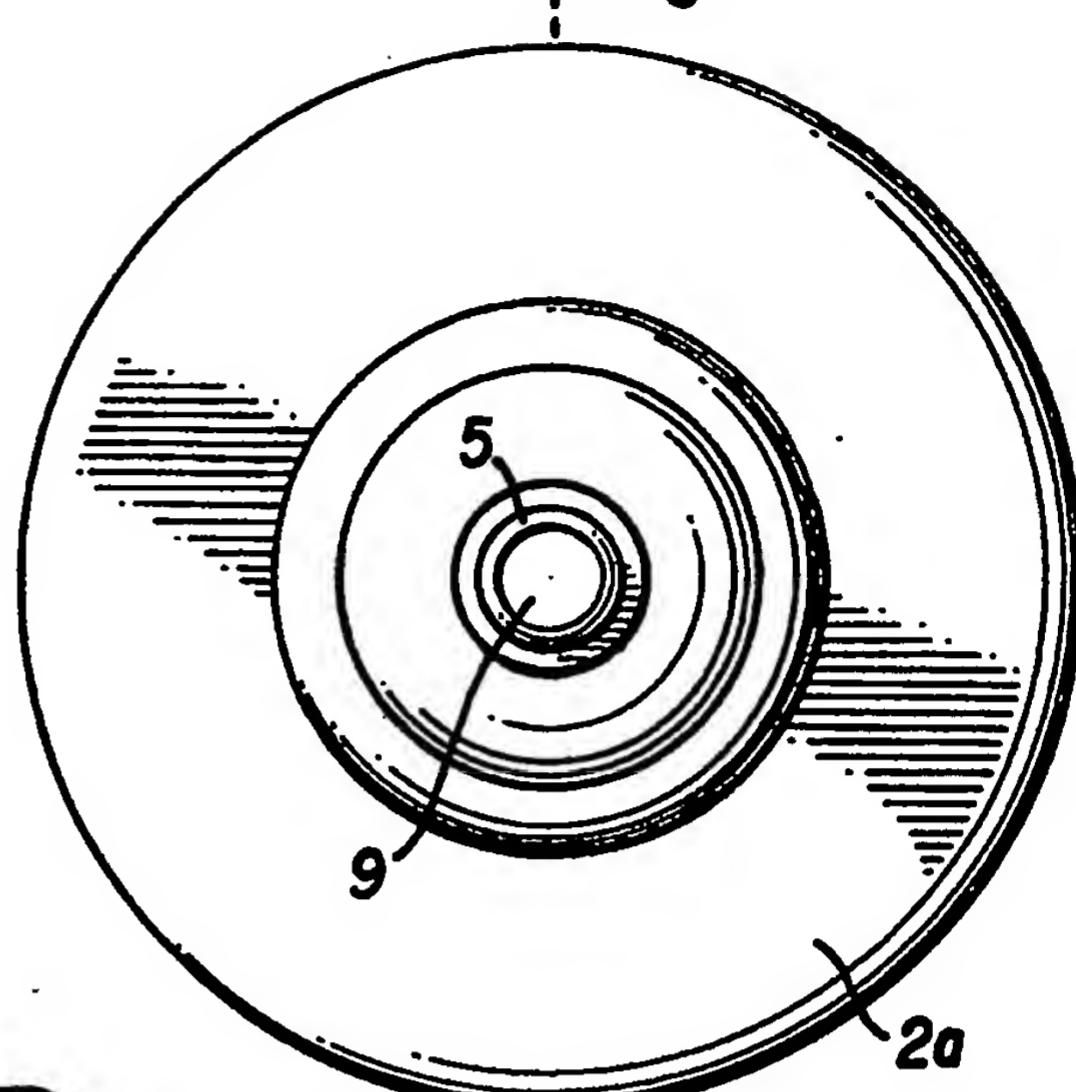


FIG. 5

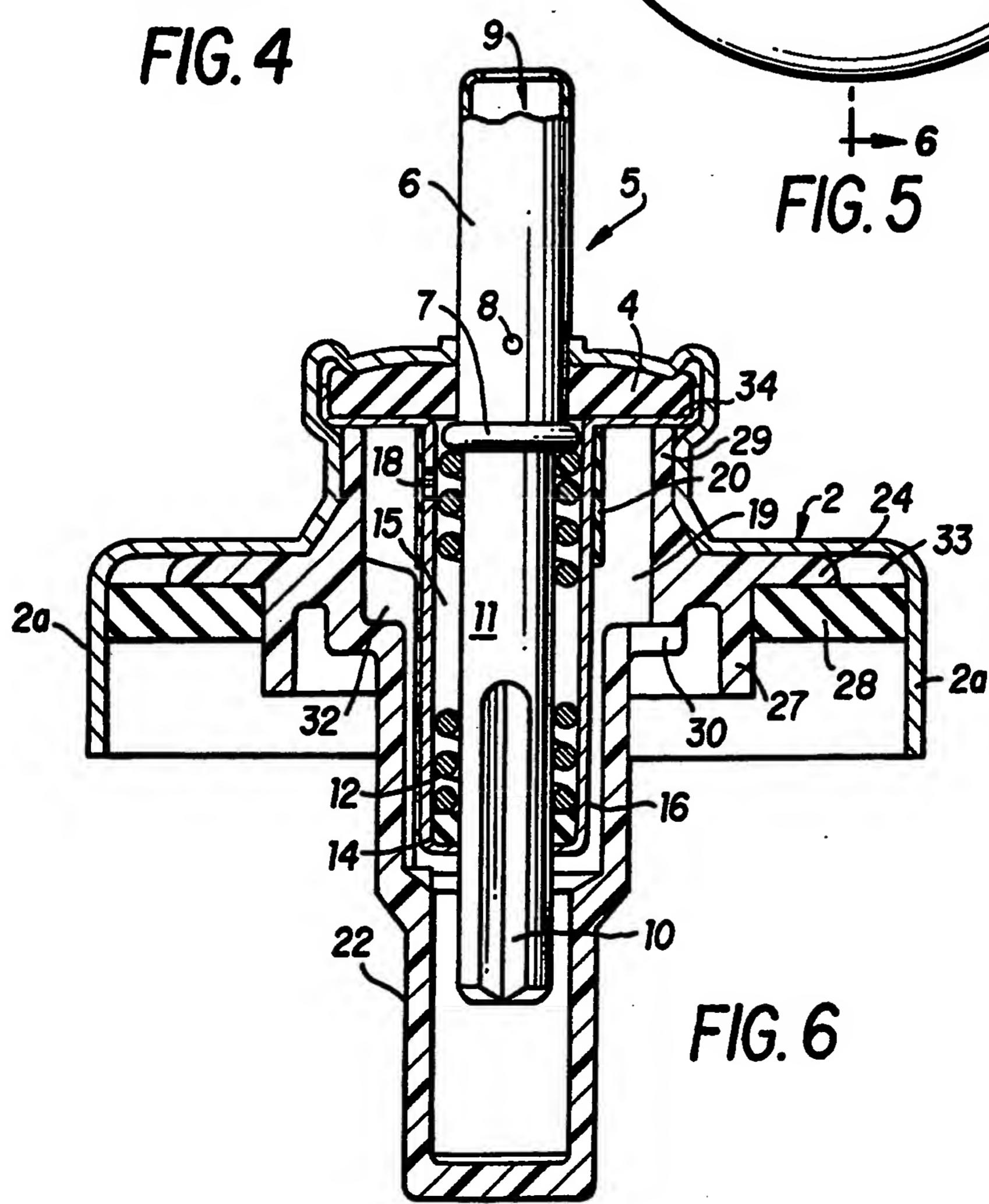


FIG. 6

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**DISPENSING VALVE ASSEMBLY FOR  
USE WITH A PRESSURIZED CONTAINER**

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This invention relates to pressurized dispensers in general and more particularly to a 10 valve assembly for use with a pressurized container. The valve assembly of this invention allows pressure filling of a container with propellant after the assembly has been engaged with the container and prevents contamination of the material to be 15 dispensed and corrosion of the valve assembly housing.

Generally, pressurized containers comprise a can or bottle containing the material to be dispensed (hereinafter "product") along with a

pressurizing fluid, either a valve or a pump, and a mounting cup by means of which the valve or pump is mounted on top of the can or bottle. Generally, in a valve type arrangement, the pressurizing fluid is 5 a liquid propellant, whereas in a pump type arrangement, nitrogen or compressed gas is used. Typically, in a valve type arrangement, a valve for dispensing the product may be crimped into the mounting cup with a diaphragm disposed between the 10 top of the valve body and the mounting cup for sealing around the valve stem and the top of the valve body.

In general, two types of aerosol valves are in common use. They are a metering valve and a 15 non-metering valve. The construction of the metering valve is such that a chamber is formed in the valve body. The chamber is of a size to hold a metered dose of the product to be dispensed. When the valve is in an unoperated position, the tank 20 formed in the valve body is placed in communication with a dip tube extending to the bottom of the can and the tank is filled with the product to be dispensed under pressure. Upon the depression of the valve stem, the inlet from this dip tube and, 25 thus from the container, is closed off and an outlet through the upper part of the stem is then opened. The material under pressure in the tank is forced out through the dispensing outlet. In a non-

metering valve, on the other hand, the tank is always in communication with the dip tube and thus with the container. As a result, depressing the valve to place the outlet in communication with the 5 tank permits a continuous dispensing of the product.

Generally, there are two methods for getting propellant into the container to pressurize the product. One method is cold filling in which the propellant is maintained in its liquid state by 10 cooling and is filled into the container in the liquid state. This, of course, requires special refrigeration equipment to maintain the container and the propellant at a low temperature until the mounting cup and the valve therein can be crimped in 15 place on top of the container. Cold filling, in addition to being complex and expensive, is not at all practical in some cases and may even be dangerous, especially when using hydrocarbon propellants. A certain amount of propellant will 20 escape and collect during cold filling thereby causing a potentially explosive danger when a hydrocarbon such as butane is used as propellant.

Another method of filling, to which this invention is more particularly directed, is known as 25 pressure filling. In this method of filling, which is disclosed in my prior U.S. Patent No. 4,271,875, the propellant is forced into the container, generally through the dispensing outlet in the valve

stem. The rate of dispensing from the valve is normally controlled by an orifice or outlet port in the stem. If pressure filling must take place through the orifice, it will take a long period of 5 time. Thus, various methods of achieving fast pressure filling have been developed. For example, sealing ring or diaphragm may be disposed about the outlet port such as disclosed in British Patent No. 1,287,126. In this arrangement for pressure 10 filling, openings are located at the top edge of the valve body. Normally these holes are covered by the sealing ring or diaphragm at the top of the valve body by means of which the valve is sealed to the mounting cup. In this method of pressure filling, 15 the propellant, after it reaches the tank, forces its way under the sealing ring and finds its way to the holes whereupon it reaches the container.

One known dispenser to which the present invention is particularly suited is adapted for fast 20 pressure filling as discussed above and includes a valve assembly comprising a mounting cup which is adapted to be sealingly and fixingly secured to a container. The mounting cup further defines a central opening through which a discharge plunger 25 may pass, the plunger having restricted axial movement relative to the mounting cup. The plunger has an upper portion which has an axially extending bore terminating in an outlet. The lower end of the

axial bore communicates with a radially directed port which extends to the outer circumference of the upper plunger portion.

The plunger also has a lower portion  
5 joined to an inner end of the upper portion and  
extending within the mounting cup. The lower  
portion containing one or more slots along a portion  
of its length, beginning from the end of the lower  
plunger portion furthest away from the upper plunger  
10 portion.

The lower plunger portion extends into a  
metering tank which is in sealing contact with the  
mounting cup. The metering tank has an opening at  
its inner end with the inner end of the plunger  
15 extending through this opening and out of the  
metering tank. The metering tank includes at least  
one axial port extending through its walls which  
communicates with a space formed between the  
metering tank and the plunger. A fluid tight seal  
20 is formed over this port by an elastic, extendable  
rubber band-like seal member. The valve assembly  
further comprises a drainage tank having an open end  
placed over the metering tank and the lower plunger  
portion subassembly.

25 Containers such as those described above  
often contain parts which are formed from a metal,  
such as the valve assembly housing which may be  
formed from stainless steel and the mounting cup

which may be formed from aluminum. Due to the arrangement of the housing over the container filler opening, the housing will often be contacted by the product contained within the container. Since some 5 of these products have a tendency to attack and/or corrode the metal housing (e.g., medications which are acidic are known to corrode aluminum in the presence of moisture) the product contained in prior dispensers may become contaminated and the quality 10 of the seal between the housing and the container may degrade.

It is therefore an aim of the invention to provide a valve assembly which prevents contamination of the product and is not subject to 15 chemical attack by the product.

Another aim of this invention is to provide an improved pressure filling valve which will expand upon connection to a source of pressurized fluid thereby permitting propellant to 20 flow into the container and pressurize the product, yet at the same time remain in its sealing location to ensure proper closing of the valve after pressure filling is completed and the source is disconnected.

These and other aims of the invention will become apparent from the following description and claims in combination with the drawings.

The aims of the present invention are achieved through the provision of an unique drainage tank structure. More specifically, the drainage tank includes a plurality of ribs allowing the rubber band-like seal member to expand, yet at the same time preventing the seal member from moving from its sealing location by limiting axial displacement thereof. The drainage tank further includes a sealing portion comprising an annular flange which extends away from the tank portion of the drainage tank adjacent to the open end thereof such that the open end and flange of the drainage tank are in sealing contact within the mounting cup. Thus, the interior of the drainage tank is sealed from the mounting cup, thereby preventing both corrosion of the mounting cup and contamination of the product dispensed.

There now follows a description of a specific embodiment of the invention, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of the valve assembly of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is an exploded perspective view of 25 the assembly of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a bottom partially broken away view of the assembly without the drainage tank;

FIG. 4 is a top view of the drainage tank

which forms a part of the assembly of FIG.1;

FIG. 5 is a top view of the assembly of FIG. 1; and

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view of the 5 assembly of FIG. 1 taken along line 6-6 of FIG. 5.

Referring to the Figs 1 and 2, a valve 10 assembly in accordance with the present invention is shown, generally referred to by reference numeral 1.

The valve assembly 1 includes a mounting cup 2 which is provided with an enlarged container engaging portion 2a which fits around and engages 15 (usually by crimping) the opening provided in a suitable container (not shown) to form an air tight seal. The mounting cup 2 may be formed from any suitable metal which is capable of being crimped about the container opening with aluminum being 20 preferred.

A central opening 3, provided through the mounting cup 2, loosely encircles a plastic plunger 5 which is passed therethrough, the plunger being slidingly sealed within opening 3 by a circular 25 gasket 4 for limited axial motion.

As best shown in Figures 2 and 6, the plunger 5 comprises a rod-like structure having a lower portion 11 and an upper portion 6 which

extends through the opening 3 in the mounting cup 2.

As shown in Figures 5 and 6, the outer plunger portion 6 is provided with an axially extending outlet passage 9 which provides an outlet 5 for product from the valve assembly 1. The inner end of outlet passage 9 communicates with a radially directed port 8.

As shown in Figures 2 and 6, the inner plunger portion 11 is provided with an annular 10 flange 7 at its outer end. When the valve is operated the flange abuts against gasket 4 within the mounting cup 2 and acts as a stop to provide an upper limit to the axial movement of the plunger 5 as it slides within the valve assembly. The inner 15 plunger portion 11 is further provided with a type of valving, in this case, at least one slot 10 extending in an axial direction along a portion of the surface of the inner plunger portion 11 to the free, inner end of the lower portion 11. This type 20 of valving is also disclosed in my U.S. Patent No. 4,271,875 and British Patent 1,287,126 to Watts et al. Other possible valving includes those shown in my U.S. Patents Nos. 4,311,255; 4,456,153; 3,637,114 and 3,920,158.

25 A metering tank 16 surrounds the inner plunger portion 11. The metering tank is preferably constructed of a corrosion resistant material such as stainless steel. The top or outer end of the

metering tank 16 is crimped within mounting cup 2 and gasket 4 ensures sealing between metering tank 16 and mounting cup 2. The bottom or inner end of metering tank 16 includes an opening through which 5 the valve containing portion (in this case slot containing portion) of the inner plunger portion 11 passes. A sealing gasket 14 is provided within metering tank 16 adjacent to this opening to provide a slideable seal around the plunger 5. Disposed 10 within the metering tank 16, around the plunger 5 is a spring 12. At one end, spring abuts flange 7 and at the opposite end it abuts gasket 14. In this way, plunger 5 is biased in an upward direction with flange 7 in abutting relationship with gasket 4 in 15 mounting cup 2.

As shown in Figures 3 and 6, the metering tank 16 further includes a plurality of radially directed openings 18 which communicate with the space 15 formed between the metering tank 16 and 20 lower plunger portion 11. A rubber band-like seal 20 is provided on the outside surface of the metering tank 16 resiliently covering the openings 18 to prevent fluid from passing into the metering tank via these openings 18. The seal 20 may be 25 formed from any suitable inert, elastic material capable of expansion and contraction. Suitable materials include rubber and plastic.

Finally, as shown in Figure 6, a drainage

tank 22 is provided having an open end which nests within the mounting cup 2 and completely surrounds the metering tank 16 and the lower plunger portion 11 thereby forming a space 19 between the metering 5 tank 16 and the drainage tank 22. The drainage tank is preferably constructed of a plastic material. The drainage tank 22 (also shown in Figure 4) is further provided with an annular flange 24 which extends radially away from the drainage tank 22 10 adjacent the open end thereof and nests within the enlarged portion 2a of the mounting cup 2. Downwardly depending from flange 24 is an annular drainage tank portion 27 which along with flange 24 locates a sealing gasket 28 against enlarged portion 15 2a of the mounting cup. Gasket 28 and flange 24 form a seal between the lip of the container (not shown) and the mounting cup upon crimping (or similar operation) of the cup to the container. Additionally, the joining of the mounting cup to the 20 container results in a press fitting of the drainage tank to the mounting cup.

In accordance with a first important aspect of the present invention, outwardly depending from flange 24 is a sealing portion 29 which at its 25 uppermost end forms a seal against flange 34 of metering tank 16. This seal prevents any potentially corrosive product in space 19 from contacting metal mounting cup 2. Thus, the sealing

portion 29 seals space 19 including the interior of the drainage tank from mounting cup 2 thereby preventing both contamination of the product dispensed and corrosion of the mounting cup 2.

5           A greater sealing area and thus enhanced sealing is produced upon connection of the container to the mounting cup as gasket 28 will be forced into space 33 located between flange 24, gasket 28 and mounting cup portion 2a. Although in the  
10 illustrated, preferred, embodiment gasket 28 is provided as a separate member, it may be integrally formed with the drainage tank 22.

The drainage tank 22 has at least one opening 30 which allows the product within the  
15 container to pass through the drainage tank space 19 into the reservoir formed by the drainage tank 22.

In accordance with a second important aspect of the present invention, the drainage tank further includes a plurality of radially extending  
20 internal ribs or extensions 32, as shown in FIGS. 4 and 6, which limit axial displacement of the band seal 20 on metering tank 16 to a sufficient extent to ensure that the band seal does not slide away from openings 18, during the pressure filling  
25 operation hereinafter described. As is evident from Figures 4 and 6, each rib 32 has a radially innermost surface which is spaced from the outside surface of the metering tank 16 a distance which is

less than the radial thickness of the band seal 20. Accordingly, the band seal 20 cannot freely pass between the ribs 32 and the metering tank 16. Further, as shown in Figure 4, the ribs 32 are 5 radially equispaced about the axes of the drainage tank and metering tank 16.

The metering tank 16, drainage tank 22 and plunger 5 are formed from any suitable non-corrosive metal or plastic material with a metal such as 10 stainless steel being preferred for metering tank and plastic being preferred for the drainage tank and plunger. Gaskets 4, 14 and 28 may be formed from any suitable inert, non-toxic sealing material such as rubber or plastic.

15 The valve assembly 1 of the present invention is joined to a container (not shown) by inserting the drainage tank end of the assembly into an opening provided in the container such that the gasket 28 rests on the top of an annular extension 20 which typically surrounds a container opening. The enlarged, engaging portion 2a of mounting cup 2 extends around the exterior of this extension and is then crimped, rolled or otherwise secured in an air tight manner therearound such that a leak proof seal 25 is formed between the gasket 28 and the container.

In accordance with the present invention, pressure filling of the container may be undertaken after the valve assembly 1 has been secured to the

container. This is accomplished by attaching a source of pressurized fluid to the upper plunger portion 6 and depressing the plunger 5 such that the slot 10 passes completely out of the metering tank 16 and the port 8 defined in the upper plunger portion 6 passes into the metering tank 16. The pressurized fluid may then pass from the fluid source through the axial bore 9 and into the metering tank 16 via port 8. When the metering tank 10 16 is filled with fluid, the fluid pressure will force seal 20 away from drainage tank openings 18 thereby allowing the fluid to pass into drainage tank 22 where it may then pass into the container on which the valve assembly is mounted via openings 30 15 provided in drainage tank 22. When the source of pressurized fluid is removed from the upper flange portion 6, the metering tank seal 20 returns to its original position over the openings 18 thereby preventing any backflow from the container. 20 Internal ribs 32 prevent seal 20 from sliding down and thus away from openings 18 before the source of pressurized fluid is removed.

In the dispensing operation, the container (upon which valve assembly 1 of the present 25 invention is mounted) is inverted. Pressurized product within the container passes through drainage tank openings 30 and completely fills the drainage tank 22. When the plunger 5 is in its unoperated

position, the spring 12 biases plunger 5 out of the container such that flange 7 abuts gasket 4. With the plunger 5 in this position a portion of slot 10 extends into the metering tank 16 allowing the 5 product in the drainage tank 22 to pass into and completely fill the metering tank 16.

When the plunger 5 is operated (i.e., depressed against the force of the spring 12) the slot 10 passes out of the metering tank 16 and no 10 more fluid may pass therein. Simultaneously or soon thereafter upon continued depression of the plunger, the port 8 in the upper plunger portion 6 passes past gasket 4 into the metering tank 16, thereby allowing the pressurized product contained within 15 the metering tank to pass through the upper stem portion 6 via axial bore 9.

Since the metering tank 16 and the components therein are of a predetermined size and since no additional product may pass into space 15 20 of the metering tank after the plunger 5 is operated, the amount of discharge or dosage is known and the dispensing process may be repeated over and over again with substantially the same dosage being dispensed each time. Thus, a metered dosage may be 25 provided based upon the predetermined volume of space 15. The discharge of a reliably metered dosage is particularly important when the product dispensed is intended for internal consumption such

as, for example, medicine.

Drainage tank 22 functions to keep metering tank 16 completely immersed in the pressurized product despite repeated inversion and 5 use of the container. Thus, the metering tank will always have available to it a sufficient amount of pressurized product to fill space 15 thereby ensuring that the predetermined dosage will be dispensed upon each operation of the plunger until 10 the container is emptied.

The upper plunger portion 6 of the valve assembly 1 of the present invention is typically provided with some type of nozzle actuator (not shown) which may be useful in controlling the 15 direction and shape of the dispensed stream of fluid. In addition, it will be clear to one skilled in the art that the valve assembly 1 of the present invention may be used to dispense many different pressurized fluid products such as medicines, 20 perfumes, and the like. Further, because the drainage tank 22 includes a sealing portion 29 which prevents contamination of the product dispensed and corrosion of the mounting cup 2, the valve assembly 25 is particularly advantageous for dispensing products, such as medicines, where any contamination and/or corrosion is extremely undesirable.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An improved dispensing valve assembly for use with a pressurized container, said valve assembly comprising;

    a mounting cup adapted to be secured to a container;

    a metering tank secured within said mounting cup, said metering tank having an outer end, an inner end, an interior surface, an outside surface and at least one radially directed opening proximate said outer end, said opening extending between the interior surface and the outside surface to communicate the interior of the metering tank with the exterior of the metering tank;

    a band seal surrounding an upper portion of said outside surface of the metering tank and resiliently covering the radially directed openings;

    a drainage tank including an interior surface surrounding a lower portion of said outside surface of the metering tank and radially spaced therefrom, an exterior surface and at least one radially inwardly extending internal rib extending radially inward of said drainage tank interior surface, the axial extent of said rib toward said outer end being such as to limit axial displacement of said band seal such that said band seal remains over said radially directed openings.

2. The dispensing valve assembly of claim 1 wherein a plurality of radially spaced internal ribs extend radially inward of said drainage tank interior surface.

3. The dispensing valve assembly of claim 1 wherein said at least one internal rib includes a radially innermost surface which is spaced from the outside surface of the metering tank a distance which is less than the radial thickness of the band seal such that the band seal is unable to pass between the radially innermost surface of the internal rib and the outside surface of the metering tank.

4. The dispensing valve assembly of claim 2 wherein each one of said plurality of radially spaced internal ribs includes a radially innermost surface which is spaced from the outside surface of the metering tank a distance which is less than the radial thickness of the band seal such that the band seal is unable to pass between the internal ribs and the outside surface of the metering tank.

5. The dispensing valve assembly of any of Claims 1 to 4, said drainage tank further comprising a sealing portion abutting the metering tank between the outer end of said metering tank and the at least one

opening so as to provide a seal between the interior of the drainage tank and the mounting cup.

6. The dispensing valve assembly of claim 5 wherein said sealing portion comprises an axially extending portion spaced radially from said at least one opening and sealingly abutting said radially extending flange of said metering tank.

7. The dispensing valve assembly of any of claims 1 to 6, said drainage tank further comprising an annular flange extending radially outward of said exterior surface, said annular flange including an outer surface in annular contact with said mounting cup and an inner surface.

8. The dispensing valve assembly of claim 7, further comprising an annular gasket, said annular gasket being disposed around said drainage tank in annular contact with said inner surface of said drainage tank annular flange, said annular gasket and said drainage tank annular flange together forming a seal between the interior of the container and the mounting cup when the mounting cup is joined to the container.

9. The dispensing valve assembly of any of claims 1 to 8 in which all parts of said valve assembly which are

subject to contact with products contained in said container are constructed of corrosion resistant materials.

10. The valve assembly of claim 9, wherein said drainage tank is constructed of plastic, said annular gasket is constructed of an elastomer and said metering tank is constructed of stainless steel.

11. An improved dispensing valve assembly for use with a pressurized container, said valve assembly comprising:

a mounting cup adapted to be secured to a container;

a metering tank secured within said mounting cup, said metering tank comprising an axially extending collar portion in contact with said mounting cup, an axially extending metering tank portion radially spaced apart from said mounting cup and a radially extending flange portion having an outer end integral with said collar portion and an inner end integral with said metering tank portion;

and a drainage tank assembly comprising a tank portion surrounding said metering tank portion of said metering tank and a sealing portion abutting the metering tank so as to provide a seal between

the interior of the tank portion of the drainage tank and the mounting cup.

12. The dispensing valve assembly of claim 11 wherein the sealing portion of the drainage tank comprises a portion of the drainage tank sealingly abutting the radially extending flange portion of the metering tank.

13. The dispensing valve assembly of claim 11 or claim 12 wherein the sealing portion of the drainage tank comprises an axially extending portion which sealingly abuts the radially extending flange of said metering tank.

14. The dispensing valve assembly of any of claims 11 to 13, further comprising a plurality of radially spaced ribs extending radially inward from an interior surface of the tank portion of the drainage tank toward an exterior surface of said metering tank portion of said metering tank.

15. An improved dispensing valve assembly for use with a pressurized container, said valve assembly comprising:

a mounting cup adapted to be secured to the container;

a metering tank having a band seal mounted

thereon secured within said mounting cup, the metering tank comprising an axially extending collar portion in contact with said mounting cup, an axially extending metering tank portion spaced radially apart from said mounting cup and a radially extending flange portion having an outer end integral with said collar portion and an inner end integral with said metering tank portion, said axially extending metering tank portion having an interior surface, an outside surface and at least one radially directed opening extending between the interior surface and the outside surface to communicate the interior of the metering tank portion with the exterior of the metering tank portion;

a band seal mounted on the outside surface of the metering tank portion, said band seal resiliently covering each radially directed opening;

a drainage tank assembly, said drainage tank assembly comprising a sealing portion and a tank portion, said sealing portion being in sealing contact with the metering tank, said tank portion being radially spaced from the metering tank and including at least one radially extending internal rib extending radially inward from said tank portion of the drainage tank toward the metering tank so as to limit axial displacement of the band seal such that the band seal remains over the radially

directed opening.

16. The dispensing valve assembly of claim 15 wherein said sealing portion sealingly contacts the radially extending flange portion of the metering tank so as to provide a seal between the interior of the tank portion of the drainage tank and the mounting cup.

17. The dispensing valve assembly of claim 15 or claim 16 wherein said sealing portion is radially spaced between a portion of the mounting cup and the metering tank portion of the metering tank and extends axially into sealing contact with the radially extending flange portion of the metering tank.

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18. The dispensing valve assembly of any of claims 15 to 17 wherein a plurality of radially spaced internal ribs extend radially inward of said drainage tank interior surface.

19. The dispensing valve assembly of any of claims 15 to 18 wherein said at least one internal rib includes a radially innermost surface which is spaced from the outside surface of the metering tank a distance which is less than the radial thickness of the band seal such that said band seal is unable to freely

pass between the radially innermost surface of the internal rib and the outside surface of the metering tank.

20. The dispensing valve assembly of claim 18 wherein said plurality of internal ribs are equally spaced about the axis of the drainage tank interior surface.

21. A dispensing valve assembly generally as described herein, with reference to and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.